

WEST SIDERS SEE ROPE LADDER LOOT

Many Visit Pawnshop, but Few Find Missing Property in Collection.

LINE AT POLICE STATION

Arrested Pawns Remanded to Cells—Low Bail for Other Prisoners.

A vast line of West Side residents gathered in the rain in front of the West-Seventy-fifth street police station yesterday. A similar line shivered in front of a pawnshop at 253 West-Seventy-second street where the sign "Pawnshop" had been removed. In private autos, public taxicabs and on foot came all day householders whose property on the West Side had been seized and robbed during the last six months. They overpowered the station house and packed the pawnshop with their belongings.

George Carr, his wife Kitty and George James, who are charged with getting money from the West Side by means of rope ladders and a bill, of James Brindley, who according to the police, was the receiver of much of their loot, and of two bellhops who had robbed guests at the Hotel St. Andrew, had again on every one on the West Side who had been robbed in the hope of getting back some of their belongings.

The detective room of the station seemed on the verge of a riot yesterday. A day at a department store. Detectives were holding out cut glass cases and clothing and furs and jewelry of all sorts for investigation. Harry Ridder, the brother of Herman Ridder, whose house was entered on December 7, was one of the first to arrive. He carried with him a list of his property either at the station house or at the pawnshop.

Miss Frances Barnes, who was robbed of some \$10,000 worth of jewelry on November 21 at the Hotel St. Andrew and whose loss resulted in the capture of the two bellhops, was likewise unable to find any of her jewelry. Michael H. Cardozo, Jr., of 143 West-Seventy-fifth street, identified some handkerchiefs and gloves as having been stolen from his home on December 3. These articles were found, so the police say, in the flat occupied by Carr, Miss Barnes, the daughter of Solomon Traub, of 105 West Eighty-sixth street, said that an \$800 diamond ring and a silver slipper found in the Pritchard place belonged to her. Representative of some of the Gimbels Bros. identified some of the articles in Pritchard's as having been taken by shoplifters from their stores.

M. Willett, of 30 West Fifty-second street, who had been robbed of \$10,000 worth of diamonds on December 9, could find none of his stones in the collection seized by the police. In the pawnshop of 125 West Fifty-fifth street identified two revolvers and a quantity of silverware and jewelry. Miss Jane Crofton of Central Park West and Ninety-fourth street was one of those who went to the station house to go away empty handed. In comparison with the number of persons who came complaining of burglary, the property identified yesterday was of small amount. Some of the householders looking over the articles with experienced eyes said quite flatly that the police didn't have anywhere near \$250,000 worth of property, as they claimed at first.

This, however, is explained by the police when they say that they found over two hundred pawn tickets in Pritchard's place. These were mostly for jewelry that had been pawned for a fraction of its value. Capt. Tunnay and his detectives at work all day tracing down these tickets, for according to the police, Pritchard was carrying on a business of buying up pawn tickets and then selling them at a profit. They checked in at the Hotel Normandie, they said, and then went back and appealed to Pritchard to get rid of it for them. Pritchard, according to the police, said he would only with one of them at a time. Percy cooled his heels outside the place while Harry went in, soon to appear with the money.

When the detectives took the boys down to the pawnshop yesterday they were unable to identify any of the property that brought them there. The discovery of the pawn tickets was, Pritchard had bought and the fact that he had got rid of a great deal of property without making note of the transaction, for a thorough search of his books failed to reveal any trace in regard to Miss Barnes' jewelry. The detectives developed a far flung net of inquiry for the detectives. The tracing of the tickets, which may have been sold and sold again, is no easy task. The police were hopeful, however, that they might in the immediate future make arrests of other alleged receivers of stolen goods and that the capture of two bellhops in an uptown flat might lead to the discovery of a great many underworld secrets.

In the West Side court yesterday the two boys were remanded in the custody of the police until this morning. The police look upon them as the most valuable witnesses they have against Pritchard. Carr and Maddox were held in \$1,000 bail, appeal for examination tomorrow. They were charged in an affidavit by Detectives Muegge and Kelly with entering the home of D. G. Brindley at 28 West Seventy-fifth street on Saturday last. The detectives who had been following the rope ladder men ever since last September say that the two were seen on the roof of the downtown side of Seventy-fifth street on that night, but that they escaped.

The detectives charge that the two would go about entering a house they had previously selected as promising between 6:30 o'clock and 8 o'clock at night when the family was most likely to be at dinner. They would as a rule go through a flat house at the end of the block nearest this house and walk down the stairs through the scullery on to the roof. In the Brussels robbery where committed it had to go two stories from the roof of the corner flatment to get to the roof level of the terrace houses and then walk along thirteen roofs before reaching Mr. Brindley's.

They would swing their ladder down from the roof coping and climb the first window they came to. Although the detectives who arrested Carr and Maddox professed to be indignant at the low bail in which they were held by Magistrate Rrotel, the court evidently regarded it as sufficient in view of the small amount of the specific charge lodged against the prisoners and the fact that Mr. Brindley himself did not appear as complainant. Later in the day Maddox obtained bail, but was immediately rearrested by Capt. Tunnay's men charged with the burglary of Mr. Cardozo's home. Kitty Carr was held in \$2,500 bail charged with receiving stolen goods. Pritchard, the pawnbroker, was held in \$3,000 bail on the charge of receiving stolen goods and \$1,000 additional for violation of the anti-weapon law in view of the fact that two revolvers were found in his place.

PERFUME A NECESSITY.

Best Market in Factory Towns, Traffic Hearing Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Theodore Rick, secretary of New York appeared at the Wayne and Means Committee hearing today in behalf of the Perfumery Manufacturers Association. He said perfume was a necessity and not a luxury.

"It would be disastrous to place an additional ad valorem duty on the raw materials from which our extracts are made," he said. "The best market for perfumery is in the factory towns of New England. Why, I know of a typewriter who spends at least two days salary each week on her toilet articles. I ask that perfumery—this slice of happiness—be preserved to the shopkeeper and the factory, for they are the ones who enjoy it most, not the luxurious rich."

"If you put parls green on the face list you will wipe out every concern now manufacturing it in the United States," Arthur S. Somers of New York told the committee.

Antonio Zucca of New York asked for a reduced and specific duty on olive oil. He said this should be done to eliminate the dealings of unscrupulous dealers in the foreign market. Zucca said olive oil was generally used as a substitute for butter by his countrymen.

"Why, Mr. Chairman, I eat three eggs every morning fried in olive oil," he said.

WAITERS STRIKE IN MORE HOTELS

Hoffman House, Belmont and Gotham Suffer—Managers Deny Losses.

Cooks and helpers employed in the kitchen of the Engineers Club, 22 West Forty-third street, struck yesterday. Later the management signed the schedule demanded by the International Hotel Workers Union and the strikers returned.

It was announced at the headquarters of the union, 72 West Thirty-sixth street, last evening that fifteen hotels and restaurants have now signed. A walking delegate went into the dining room of the Hoffman House just before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and blew a whistle as a signal for the waiters to quit. According to the waiters, four left their stations and fled out. According to the hotel management only four extra men known as "lunch waiters" struck.

The difficulties extended to the Hotel Belmont yesterday when some of the kitchen force went on strike in obedience to orders from the union. The waiters of the union, 72 West Thirty-sixth street, last evening that fifteen hotels and restaurants have now signed. A walking delegate went into the dining room of the Hoffman House just before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and blew a whistle as a signal for the waiters to quit. According to the waiters, four left their stations and fled out. According to the hotel management only four extra men known as "lunch waiters" struck.

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A mass meeting of members of the International Hotel Workers Union which was held Monday night at Bryant Hall, Sixth avenue near Forty-second street, didn't adjourn until between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning. Speeches were made during the entire night. Many of the speakers were officers and agitators of the I. W. U. It is understood that the I. W. U. has practically taken possession of the union.

The purpose of the union seems to be to work through the kitchen force instead of the waiters. The main demand of the union is that there shall be no discrimination between union and non-union men.

The pastymen, confectioners and cooks, numbering over twenty, in the Maresi Company's store, at 39 Clinton street, Brooklyn, acting under orders from the International Hotel Workers Union, went on strike yesterday morning when their demands for fewer hours and more pay were refused. The strikers held an indignation meeting at the corner of Fulton and Clinton streets, close by, and decided to proceed to the Maresi store in Manhattan and start another strike there.

During the walkout at the Engineers Club there was some disturbance, and a Czech arrested John Mortali, a cook, who was hauling at the coat tails of Austin Monroe as he was trying to reach the kitchen of the club. Mortali was taken to Jefferson Market police court, where Magistrate McQuade held him under \$300 bail for examination to-day on a disorderly conduct charge.

FLORIDA Winter Tours

February 6, 20, March 6
ROUND \$50 TRIP

From New York
SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAINS
To and from Jacksonville on February Tours;
to Jacksonville only on March Tour.

Independent Travel in Florida
Tickets for February Tours good for two weeks, including date of tour, tickets for March Tour good until May 31.

Full particulars of C. STUDES, D. P. A.,
WM. PEDERICK, Jr., D. P. A., 200 Fifth
Avenue, New York City.

Pennsylvania R.R.

SAYS STOTESBURY GAVE HIM \$40,000

Hammerstein Tells How He Got Money from the Philadelphia Banker.

FAVORS ALL ON HIS SIDE

Impresario Testifies That Financier Thanked Him for Praise of Generosity.

Oscar Hammerstein, who described himself as having been a theatrical and operatic manager for forty years, kept the Judge, jury, lawyers and audience amused in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon with his side of the suit brought by Edward T. Stotesbury to recover \$39,960.

Mr. Hammerstein, who built an opera house for Philadelphia, said he gave the music lovers of that city for the first time the only operatic music it had had "except from hand organs."

In one breath Mr. Hammerstein spoke of Mr. Stotesbury as "a white man" and in the next as "a financial sponge, the man behind the throne" in Philadelphia. He took a whack at the Metropolitan opera House directors and said that instead of Mr. Stotesbury having done favors for him he had done favors for the Philadelphia.

And, added Mr. Hammerstein, Mr. Stotesbury had paid the \$39,960 out of his own pocket to have the opera season continued after Mr. Hammerstein had shut down "because no receipts were coming in."

Until Mr. Hammerstein went on the stand the jury and others in the court room seemed most interested in Harry K. Thaw, his mother, and Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, who were in and out of the court room in connection with a suit brought by John B. Glendon, who was one of Thaw's lawyers.

But when Mr. Hammerstein faced the jury, smiled benignly at James M. Beck and Herbert C. Smyth, counsel for Mr. Stotesbury, bowed profoundly to Judge Mayer and waited for his counsel, Louis J. Vorhaus, to start him with a question—then there was not a dull moment.

Mr. Hammerstein said a committee of Philadelphia's representatives called on him and asked him to build an opera house in their town.

"They were pleased, very grateful, with what I had done," said Mr. Hammerstein, working his fingers excitedly to illustrate to the jury. "They said they were being swindled by the Metropolitan company, which was giving a few performances there, as they were under a heavy guarantee."

I went to Philadelphia and built an opera house and in November, 1908, opened a season of twenty weeks. I was introduced to Mr. Stotesbury through Mrs. Harrison, a leading society lady there, and I met him at his home. I told him I wanted a loan of \$40,000. I had applied to several financial institutions for \$40,000 and had been refused. He asked me why I could not get it elsewhere. I told him that all these institutions were controlled by the directors of the Metropolitan opera House, that they were multi-millionaires identified with banks and trust companies, that they were not eager to have me enter the operatic field, and they did not intend to encourage me to stay."

Mr. Hammerstein said he told Mr. Stotesbury that he had spent \$125,000 on the Philadelphia opera House. Mr. Stotesbury asked him to prove it by sending him his books and accounts to his banking firm, Drexel & Co.

None of the concerns had objected to making the loan because of the security he offered. Mr. Hammerstein said Mr. Stotesbury made the loan. Some time later Mr. Hammerstein went back to Philadelphia and asked him to make \$200,000 more. Mr. Hammerstein explained that he wanted to produce "Salome" and "Elektra," that he needed more money for scenery—"all for the good of the institution as well as the perfection of performances."

Mr. Stotesbury wouldn't make another loan on the Philadelphia opera House, so Mr. Hammerstein put up the Manhattan opera House and all the stock of the Victoria Theatre as security.

"How did you come out the first season of opera in Philadelphia?" asked Mr. Vorhaus.

"Oh, most gratifying," replied Mr. Hammerstein with a chuckle. "I lost no money."

"Yes, it was gratifying," he continued. "I had received no subsidy. I did not receive any aid. I received great presents, many eulogies, and the result—well, I didn't lose any money."

Mr. Hammerstein went to Mr. Stotesbury for a guarantee such as the Metropolitan company had for giving a few performances in Philadelphia.

"I went to him," he explained, "because he was the chairman of my boxholders committee as well as the head of elvish progress in that city. I told him that I had given performances such as had never been in the existence of the city, that I had introduced artists such as they had never heard of—Tetrazzini and Mary Garden—and I had furnished the only operatic music Philadelphia had ever heard except from organ grinders. He promised me he would see what he could do about the matter."

Mr. Hammerstein said his losses up to that time had been about \$48,000. He suggested that the subscribers should be told of the facts in a circular, so that they would see the danger of the possibility of opera being discontinued unless he got a guarantee.

"Mr. Stotesbury called up Mr. Widener and asked him what he would do about it," said Mr. Hammerstein. "Mr. Widener said he was perfectly willing to contribute \$10,000."

Mr. Stotesbury had testified that Mr. Widener said he wouldn't put up a cent.

"Well, did you ever ask Mr. Stotesbury for a loan of \$40,000?" asked Mr. Vorhaus.

"Never!" shouted Mr. Hammerstein, waving his hands.

"Have you ever asked a favor from Mr. Stotesbury?" asked Mr. Vorhaus.

"Absolutely never," said the witness.

"I have done favors for him. And you'll find out later," he concluded.

Mr. Hammerstein told about the car strike and how he finally closed the opera house on Washington's Birthday, 1910.

"Were there receipts? There were none," he said with a grimace. "The last performance was 'Louise.' We took in about \$150, and that night I told Mary Garden alone \$1,500. I told Mr.

Stotesbury to hang a notice on the stage that we were closed."

"What, Mr. Stotesbury?" chorused the lawyers.

"Well, not Mr. Stotesbury; I told the treasurer, Mr. Carpenter, to do it."

A few days later he met Mr. Stotesbury on a train between here and Philadelphia.

"Lo and behold, there he was," said Mr. Hammerstein. "He said, 'I was coming to see you.' He told me I had made a bad move in shutting down. He wanted to know what would become of next year's subscription list. I told him I didn't think Philadelphia would blame me, because there was a car strike. 'You should have come and seen me,' he said. 'I'd like to have you keep open.' He said he was interested in the car lines and large industries and that his friends were subscribers to the opera and he didn't want it closed. He said, 'You should have come to see me.' I said, 'Why didn't you come to me? You are a sort of financial sponge, the man behind the throne here.' I said I thought the subscribers had automobiles, but they didn't come to the opera, even if the car lines were not running. He said he didn't care anything about \$40,000, saying, 'Damn it! I'll pay it out of my own pocket, but I don't want to get mixed up in your New York affairs.'"

"I thought it was a good natured move on his part. He said I might make a public acknowledgment of the \$40,000 in your own fine way, as you know how to do it."

Mr. Hammerstein immediately had the opera house reopened.

After a lot of scolding newspapers were introduced in evidence to show that Mr. Hammerstein had an announcement made that Mr. Stotesbury had "come to the rescue of opera" in Philadelphia, that he was to pay Hammerstein's debts and that Mr. Hammerstein might get a guarantee to produce opera. Mr. Stotesbury was in back at the time. When he came back Mr. Hammerstein said he showed him the announcement.

"He thanked me very much," said the witness. "He thanked me profusely for announcing that he was the man who had paid the money out of his pocket so that opera could be continued for the season—that he was the man, not I. He thanked me very much for the acknowledgment. He said very few men would have made the statement."

Mr. Stotesbury's testimony was finished yesterday. He was asked why he hadn't replied to Hammerstein's statements that Philadelphia was indebted to Mr. Stotesbury for the continuation of the opera season. This was after the closing night, when Mr. Hammerstein made a speech from the stage.

"He had the habit of talking before the curtain," said Mr. Stotesbury. "In one statement he called the opera house people 'antediluvian lemons.' How could that be answered? Say they weren't lemons?"

Other witnesses were Leon T. Carpenter, treasurer of the Philadelphia opera House, and Paul D. Cravath, who said that when Mr. Hammerstein got the \$40,000 Mr. Stotesbury, the opera manager, said that he could make "an obligation later on." Nothing was said of a gift. Mr. Cravath's testimony related to the contract for the sale of the Philadelphia house to the Metropolitan directors.

The trial will be continued at 10:15 this morning.

COOPERATION MAY MEAN CHEAPER FOOD

Public to Benefit by Restaurant Scheme to Cut Their Costs.

Thomas Healy, president of the new New York Society of Restauranters, said yesterday afternoon that he was serious about his proposition for the establishment of a cooperative association for the purchase of kitchen and bar supplies direct from the producers, one of the results of which would be a reduction of the prices now charged in the restaurants. He said:

The matter will be thrashed out at the second meeting on January 20 and it is very possible that as a result of the discussion I will appoint a special committee to consider a plan for starting the cooperative project.

I am thoroughly convinced that if we can get a sufficient number of restaurant men and hotel keepers to go into the scheme it will not only be a great thing for our business but it will help the public. The general public has a false impression as to the amount of money that is being made in the restaurant business. They know nothing whatever about the great expenses we are under. The rent, you know, are very great. There must be first class service in all its details. The light bills in themselves are no small item. Then it is necessary to have your dining rooms, etc., redecorated throughout every summer when the trade is small. Since the cost of everything has gone up we are compelled to pay the highest prices for foodstuffs.

Stop to consider that there are only seven months in the year, the winter and spring seasons, when we are able to make any money. The rest of the year as a rule we keep open at a loss.

If we were banded together in a cooperative association we would buy in great quantities and would pay cash, getting the benefit of all discounts.

Each member would put up so much real money in the purchase of stock (there would be no water in this proposition) and the profits would be distributed.

Really believe that by eliminating the middle man and buying direct for cash we would save at least 25 per cent, and perhaps more when you take the profits into consideration.

Nobody on the outside would be allowed to come in; just the restaurant and hotel men belonging to the society.

The amount of business that would be done by the cooperative association would be enormous. The least that some of the members would buy in the matter of supplies during a year would amount to \$100,000. The big hotels buy into the millions. Just think of the aggregate!

It is just that no one man should be allowed to have more than a limited amount of stock, say, \$2,500 or \$5,000 worth. If 500 men should come in with an average of \$2,500 shares of stock, that would mean a capital of \$1,250,000, and I am convinced that we would in time be doing a business of \$25,000,000 a year.

"Would the price of restaurant fare be reduced to the public?" Mr. Healy was asked.

"If the cost of our supplies are reduced," he replied, "it seems very reasonable to suppose that the public would get the benefit of a large part of the saving."

Disease Epidemic Closes School.

Hempstead, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Considerable anxiety has been expressed here over an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Following the close of the Westbury Sunday schools the Garden City public school has not been reopened after the holiday season.

REBATES KILL ONE LINE OF U. S. SHIPS

Pan-American Mail Could Get No Return Cargoes From South America.

RIVALS TIE UP SHIPPERS

Methods of "Conference Lines" Told About at House Committee Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day began its search for an alleged shipping trust by the examination of witnesses interested in trade between New York and New Orleans and the ports of Brazil.

Sidney A. Story of New Orleans, formerly vice-president and a director of the defunct Pan-American Mail Steamship Company, told how an effort to develop trade between the United States and ports of the east coast of South America his company had been formed through a general stock subscription and how it had not been possible to obtain from the South American ports the cargoes requisite to make the return voyages profitable. As the line could not subsist on one-way traffic it had been forced out of business.

Mr. Story described the methods pursued by the federated foreign lines engaged in the intercontinental trade. He said through agreements the lines calling themselves the "conference lines" by reason of their rate agreements being adjusted by periodic conferences, had refused to continue their existing relations to South American shippers unless they signed agreements with the lines thus federated to ship only by the companies that were partners to the conference.

Further, the federated lines refused to accept freight of transshipment by the European branches of the lines unless the shippers would hold to their agreement not to ship by the interloping American company.

Asked what he thought would be the proper legislation to end the shipping monopoly, Mr. Story told the committee that the cause to pursue would be the immediate enactment of laws forbidding the allowance of related cargo shipped into the United States, forbidding the creation of combinations similar to the existing one, and the penalization of all persons engaged in this fostering monopoly.

J. J. Slechten of 17 State street, New York, formerly in the office of the American Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, is now the American manager of the Lloyd Brasileiro, the Brazilian Steamship Company, a nationally owned line, sailing out of New York and making the ports of Victoria, Santos and Rio in Brazil. Mr. Slechten told the committee that in the six years that his concern had operated a Brazilian line it had lost approximately \$2,000,000. This loss it could not have stood had it not been for the fact that it was a government owned institution, operating profitable coastwise and river steamers in Brazil.

The Lloyd Brasileiro had made earnest efforts to obtain its quota of the trade of the coffee producers of Brazil with the United States and had not been successful notwithstanding that its rates were lower than the rates of the conference lines, even with the related subtracted. The conference lines, he charged, maintained their characteristic arrangements with the shippers whereby they were prohibited from shipping on any but conference line steamers where they found it possible to charter tramp steamers at a rate of not less than 10 cents a bag cheaper than the conference rates.

Mr. Slechten was asked for suggestions as to remedial legislation. He said the best course would be some sort of an international agreement forbidding the asking or offering of rebates and allowing to the compulsory acceptance of freight consignments without discrimination in favor of certain shippers.

Joseph Purcell of the firm of Hard & Hard, 102 Wall street, furnished the last testimony of the session. His firm is the largest independent importer of coffee in the United States. Mr. Purcell said that his contract with the conference lines provided that he restrict his shipments to the lines of the syndicate and in payment therefor he received a rebate of 10 per cent on the freight rates on his coffee shipments. He did not recollect just how many times a year these allowances of rebate were paid. He said that his firm found it better to pay the higher rates of the conference lines, for the reason that the service maintained by the three component companies was so far superior to what the Lloyd Brasileiro was able to do that in the end the higher rates were justifiable.

The committee will resume its session tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE WON'T PROBE NEW HAVEN

Resolution for Inquiry Pigeonholed, but May Be Tabled Up Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In view of proceedings instituted against the system by the Attorney-General the House Democratic

COAT COLLAR WHITE WITH DANDRUFF

Scalp Would Itch for Hours, Irritating Pimples, Then Small Sores. Began to Become Bald. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

470 7th Avenue, New York City.—"First my scalp became very, very dry and would itch for hours at a time, and I could not refrain from scratching it. Soon it began to have irritating pimples, and then small sores, and my hair began to gradually fall out. I began to become bald. Indeed my head was unightly. My coat collar was now white with dandruff. My face and hands were also very bad with pimples."

"I began trying different soaps, ointments, etc., that were recommended me by different ones, but with no beneficial result, until a friend noticed the ugly condition of my face and scalp and told me what Cuticura Soap and Ointment had done for him. So I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment. I began their use with good warm water, lathering the scalp well and then drying it good with a towel, then massaging it thoroughly with Cuticura Ointment. In about one week the itching and burning effects left me. It soon healed up and it has remained so and my hair has grown back nicely now and is very soft. Cuticura Soap and Ointment also cured my pimples; they mastered all. Now I can sleep comfortably and my face and hands are soft as a baby's." (Signed) Samuel B. Jones, Apr. 13, 1912.

A single cake of Cuticura Soap 25c, and box of Cuticura Ointment 50c, are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 22-p. 8th Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

For Tender-Skinned men, should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 50c. Sample free.



The Great Brill Semi-Annual Clearance Of Overcoats & Suits Starts To-morrow Morning At All Five Stores It's the Clothing Event of the Year. Wait for It!!

Complete Details in To-morrow's Papers

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UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

erats have decided there is no reason for a special inquiry into the affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, as proposed in the resolution introduced early in the session by Representative O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island. The resolution, therefore, was pigeonholed. House leaders said to-day the measure could be acted upon at any time and that it might as it would be called up if the Administration showed a disposition to lag in its prosecution of the New Haven and Grand Trunk affairs.

The special Federal Grand Jury which indicted Mellen, Smithers and Chamberlain yesterday resumed its inquiry into railway conditions in southern New England as affected by the traffic agreement between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven roads.



Catching up with Summer

First you have a May day, then a rare day in June and finally the glorious, golden sunshine of early summer as you travel westward through the most entrancing lands on the

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The Automobile Show

handsomely illustrated sections of

The Sun

published Jan. 12th and 19th,
will contain news and editorial
matter of absorbing interest.

Pleasure